The Bombay Gazette.

405

No. 6,308.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	48	0
including postage..... „	73	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „	26	0
including postage ..... „	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town „	14	0
including postage ..... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6	0
including postage..... „	7	13
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0	4
Back Numbers ..... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion .....Rupees	3	0
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8
Third Ditto ..... „	2	0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „	0	2

As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding Ditto ... 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Births.

ALCOCK—April 24th, at Alipore, Mrs. Thomas Alcock, of a daughter.

Deaths.

BARTLETT—April 26th, at 3, Royal Street, Edmund Bartlett, Bengal Pilot Service, of phthisis, aged 22 years, 9 months, and 2 days.

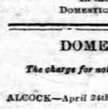
MADRAS.

Birth.

O'CONNELL—April 18th, at Kotrical, the wife of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, Mofussil Police, Madura District, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers once a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay.. .. 3rd	& 17th	Leave Bussorah.....19th	& 2nd
„ Muscat 8th	22nd	„ Kuweit 24th	3rd
„ Lingah 11th	25th	„ Bushire.... .....26th	5th
„ B. Abbas.. .. 11th	25th	„ Lingah 29th	8th
„ Bahrein 13th	28th	„ B. Abbas..... .....30th	9th
„ Bushire.. .. 18th	29th	„ Muscat 2nd	12th
Arrive Bussorah.. ...17th	31st	Arrive Bombay..... .....2nd	16th

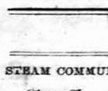
THE "PIRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—That said steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Multan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....18th and 29th.

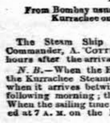
The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 149 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 6 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	8 & 18
„ Goa	2	„ Singapore.....	13
„ Mangalore	3	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada.....	19
„ Calicut	5	„ Madras	20
„ Cochin	19	„ Negapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Galle.....	24
„ Colombo.....	21	„ Colombo.....	28
„ Galle.....		„ Tuticorin	29
„ Negapatam.....	10	„ Cochin.....	1†
„ Madras	30	„ Calicut	1†
„ Coconada	2	„ Cannanore.....	2
„ Vizagapatam.....	3	„ Mangalore	3
„ Singapatam	8	„ Carwar	4
Arrive Calcutta	30	Arrive Bombay	7

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin, Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

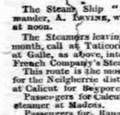
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for the Ootacamund Passes, and proceed thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for, Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



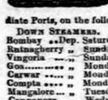
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .. Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry .. „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingoria .. .. „	Sunday.	Calicut .. .. „	Sunday.
Mangalore .. „	Monday.	Tellicherry .. „	Monday.
Cannanore .. .. „	Monday.	Cannanore .. „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore .. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore .. .. „	Tuesday.	Compta ..... „	Wednesday.
Malwan .. .. „	Friday.	Carwar .. .. „	Wednesday.
Vingoria .. .. „	Saturday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Goa .. .. Arr.	Saturday.	Vingoria .. „	Thursday.
		Ratnagherry .. „	Thursday.
		Bombay .. Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 9th March 1866.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Boatways :—

Departure from Bores Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurmutur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	FARES. Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 1	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice :—

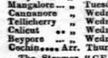
From Bores Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurmutur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Bores Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..... 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class 25 5 0

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

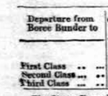
FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. B. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th May, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.



THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates :—

First Class.....£99 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Kathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

EXTRA STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "NIPHON," 720 tons, and 140 H. P., Captain Peake, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 28th April 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide :—

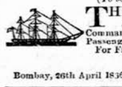
From Bhownuggur.		From Surat.	
April 12th,	Thursday.	April 9th,	Monday.
„ 18th,	Wednesday.	„ 15th,	Sunday.
„ 24th,	Tuesd y.	„ 21st,	Saturday.
„ 30th,	Monday.	„ 27th,	Frid-y.
May 6th,	Sunday.	May 3rd,	Thursday.
„ 12th,	Saturday.	„ 9th,	Wednesday.
„ 18th,	Friday.	„ 15th,	Tuesday.
„ 24th,	Thursday.	„ 21st,	Monday.
„ 30th,	Wednesday.	„ 27th,	Sunday.
		June 2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VALESAKUR GOWESANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)



THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1095 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 5 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, NORTON, KING & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS FIREWOOD DEALERS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held at the Company's premises at Girgaum on MONDAY the 7th instant at 2 P.M., when several lots of Teak Slabs, Logs and Scantlings, Jarrah Logs, Carts, Cart Bodies and spare Wheels, Cast Iron, &c. will be submitted for sale.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be made on the ground, and the balance before removal. The Lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

1st May 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Steward, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 13-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS. —Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Normal* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ..... „	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ..... „	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ....per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.	
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... „	4 8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „	2 12
The Derby Scarf.... ... ... „	4 8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1816.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—BRANCH OFFICE AT MALABAR POINT.—From the 4th May 1866 a BRANCH OFFICE will be opened at MALABAR POINT in one of the Cottages near the gate of Government House.

The rate between Malabar Point and Colaba will be 8 Annas per group of 20 words, exclusive of the Booking Fee, but no extra charge will be made for Messages passing to or from Malabar Point and Telegraph Stations situated Bombay.

B. C. BAILEY,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Circle.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on building pressing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manilmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
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Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited), to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following :—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31, Apollo Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Messrs. KELLY & Co., on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866,

SATURDAY the 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 251 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company,

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

24th February 1866.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz :—

For 3 months	8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7 ditto.
„ 12 „	7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows :—

Ham and Bacon .....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut.....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on Monday the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in a General Meeting on the 19th inst. :—

1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.

3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Table and moderate Charges. Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, *alias* KAKA.

Matheran, 19th April 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stands, Gilt Brass Pans, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHUTEEZA BEBEE, and her husband, MALEEKCHUND WALLUD MALEEKNOOR SUBEDAR, respectively of Bombay, Mussulman inhabitants, have contracted to sell to JOAO SEBASTIAO PINTO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 97, situate at 2 Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the vacant Ground belonging to Cassumbe Hasteen, on the North by the property of Dr. Treacher, and on the South by the property of Soonder Mooljee, and which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

PANIC in the share market. Back Bays declined from 500 discount to 3,000 per share; United Victorias from 1,575 to 1,400; Mazagons from 600 to 450; Freres from 250 to 180; Elphinstones from 790 to 725 per share; New Do. from 40 to 55 discount; Bombay Bank shares from 11 to 8 premium; Commercials from 27 to 30 discount; old Financials 15 discount. Market heavily depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Indias	do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	60 Do. do.	98¾
Bombay	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	215

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

2,00,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Bank Bd' Reclamation Co.	3,000 per share.
1,250,000	1,000	1,000	20 p a	Elphinstone Land Co.	725 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	55 d/s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freres Land Co.	180 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	200 per share
1,50,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	450 per share.
.....	2,000	1,500	25 p a	Port Canning Co.	300 dis.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,400 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princess Pursuit Ship	225 per share.
250,000	500	500	.....	Ruttonjee & Dadabhoy Co.	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Indian Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs. 88
" "	Sicca "	Loan 1832-33	" " 93
" "	" "	1833-36	" "
" "	" "	1842-43	" " 87
" "	" "	1854-55	" "
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	" " 103
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan	1854-55	" " Par.
Five and a half per cent.	"	"	" " 104½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	" 10
Spanish Dollars	...	...	" 225
Carolus	...	...	" 226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	" 220
German Crowns	...	...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	" 200
Bar Silver	...	...	16½
Gold Leaf	...	...	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 2nd May 1866.

			Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba			
Dhollera (April and May)	...	...	350 to 355
Bhoorsuggur and Mowa (New)	...	...	335 to 340
Surat and Broach (New)	...	...	325 to 330
Foreloanker (New)	...	...	300 to 305
Veyraval (New)	...	...	305 to 310
Khandeish (New)	...	...	320 to 325
Dharwar (now ready)	...	...	340 to 345
Hinghunghur (New)	...	...	335 to 360
Oomrawtee Achote (New)	...	...	300 to 335

MILITARY.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st May.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with a detachment of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to England on board the ship *Merchantman*:—

Captain R. Mowatt, 28th Foot, to Command; Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin, 45th Foot, to do duty; and Ensign H. J. deB. Smart, 45th Foot, to do duty.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	ARRIVAL.
2 Anzi	Robson ..... London Nov. 18.
MAY.	**DEPARTURE.**
2 Karanjah (s),	Crocker ..... Goa, &c.

The British ship *Clanuerdon*, G. Gibson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Pearl Empress*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Royal Edwards*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Deronshire*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Victoria in Judge*, for Calcutta.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—April 25th, ships *Calabar*, *Fathe Shah Allum*, *Caroline*, and *Rockingham*, steamer *Berenice*.
DEPARTURE.—April 24th, ship *Warwick Castle*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—April 28th, screw steamer *Berenice* from Calcutta, ship *John Allen* from London, screw steamer *Lidia* from Bombay, and ship *Sir Robert Sepping* from London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

880 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
845 Merchantman, Mountjoy—Rietzen, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 1)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

697 Agra, Bell.	(c. l. April 21)
1162 Ajmere, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	(c. l. April 21)
317 Alfred, Norris—Macdonald Tweedie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
1799 Alnager, Peterson—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1287 Amnon Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. April 19)
1045 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. April 11)
1199 Ancona, Thomson—James Mercer & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
2134 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
624 Benbrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash.	(c. l. March 29)
1576 Bechercliss Archibald, Mountjoy—Roper Price & Co.	(c. l. April 9)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollom—Frampee Sands & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1323 Bothwell, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
393 Cann Family, Miller—B. H. Cann.	(c. l. April 9)
1351 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purdie—Gaff, C. Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 5)
909 City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
1197 Clarendon, Hadley—Rogers Mercantile.	(c. l. April 9)
838 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. May 2)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash.	(c. l. April 25)
1076 Elizabeth Fry, Bennie—Gaff, C. Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnhan & Co.	(c. l. April 13)
1179 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
1192 Ham; den, Stokes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
1338 Hahne-san, Roper—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 1)
1197 Hannibal, Hillier—Gaff, C. Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
1065 Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
1462 Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1941 Indomitable, Carey—R. H. Cann.	(c. l. March 26)
716 Island Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. April 5)
1850 Jabez Stevens, Murdoch—Coughlan & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 8)
1149 Mahs lukshmi, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
747 Miletus, Davis—Campbell & Co.	
1007 Mofassilite, Murray—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 10)
1949 Nagasaki, Miller—R. H. Cann.	
1949 Oriental, Sanderson—Carnegie, Clover & Co.	(c. l. March 21)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 22)
1003 Prosperine, Hilts—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1942 Queen of Lamington, Grainger—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
1408 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1850 Sam Mendell, Murdoch—Coughlan & Co.	(c. l. March 16)
1169 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1159 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 21)
284 Star of the North, Wyatt—M. Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham.	(c. l. April 10)
593 Tonnagompa, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash.	(c. l. April 10)
1152 Tydeman, Allchy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1430 Wallaces, Carry—Volkart Brothers.	(c. l. Mar. 7)
1325 Western Belle, Younglove—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. March 29)
1250 Wilfred, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1509 Yamuna (s), Pomeroy—Steuart, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. April 23)

FOR MARSEILLES.

1010 Antonie, Sartorius—Hormuz, ce Romanjee & Son.	(c. l. April 26)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

750 Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 23)

FOR HAVRE.

450 Glaneur, Lannegroes.	(c. l. April 3)
693 Leonide, Martin—Finlay Scott & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

858 Countess of Elgin, Ricker—Mahomed Dhurmusey.	(c. l. Apr. 30)
1185 Sea Allen, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.	
830 Victoria Bridge, Lewry—H. M. Seedick.	(c. l. May 2)

FOR KURRACHEE.

347 Bonne Marie, Graveran.	(c. l. April 16)

FOR CLYDE.

585 Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Mar. 15)

FOR HONGKONG.

750 John Bright (s), Bethune—B. T. Cama.	(c. l. April 30)

FOR CHINA.

790 Niphon (s), Peake—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. April 30)

FOR MAURITIUS.

391 Nurbudda, Nacodu.	(c. l. May 2)

NOT FIXED.

288 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co.	
498 Anais Eanus, Guiguenic—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
468 Anant, Rahman.	
784 Atiet Rahman.	
959 Avabhoy, Henderson—Mahomed Durmusey & Co.	
663 Beth Shan, Armstrong—W. Nicol & Co.	
1404 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
799 Borodino, Gilkrist—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	
1282 Canova, McNabb.	
514 Cannatia, Hathwaite.	
969 Carducs, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.	
402 Charlotte, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.	
1008 Comyn, Gooch—Jas. Shepherd.	
1695 Emmenides, Poe—Cursetjee & Eduljee.	
682 Faize Alleem, Stafford—Cundasa Maroondas.	
75 February, Fanberg.	
Futtey Salam, Williams.	
740 Hengrifton, Bowe.	
813 Indian Merchant, Gibbs.	
914 Ickenbrehah, Stuber.	
78 Jumaani, Nacoda.	
799 Jumna, Parker—Martin Young & Co.	
793 June, Dermette.	
193 July, Kindrick.	
1210 Lalcaster, Rory.	
322 Lady Milton, Davis.	
1277 Lalla Rookh, Barl—Robinson & Co.	
440 Lennox, Gleeson—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.	
188 Letice, Nacoda.	
1000 Mary and Harriet, Uhlrueck—Knoop & Co.	
1246 Maduta, Pavlett.	
95 March, Guimbertson.	
70 May, Swan.	
716 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.	
1210 Nancy, Dibbs.	
892 Pinnet, Nattress—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock).	
890 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Fursotum Heerschand.	
1196 Rhone of Wales, Jones.	
1316 Retriever, Bestson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1282 Saraswie, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	
232 Soobla Salam, Nacoda.	
250 Stag, Martin—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1244 Vicksburgh, Boyd.	
38 Waggie, Nacoda.	
539 William Stewart, Atkin.	
9.0 Wurtzeburg, Chase.	

P. AND O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1353 Benares (s),	
1338 Emeu (s), Methven.	
1912 Malta (s), Hyde.	
1718 Nubia (s), Gaby.	
900 Ottawa (s), Leatley.	

H. M.'s MEN OF WAR.

Octavia (s), Hellyer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a well furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated in a fine open position on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

GAS TAR.—The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) are for disposal 1,000 Gallons of GAS TAR, for which TENDERS will be received up to the 12th instant.
THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.
Fort Office, 1, Church Lane, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office in the Town Barracks, for the conveyance of Government Stores by square rigged Vessels to Aden:—
Tonnage by Measurement 200 Tons more or less.
Do. by Dead Weight 50 Tons more or less.
Further particulars can be learnt on application at this Office, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A. W. LUCAS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd May 1866.

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition, praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by HEERJEESHAW MANOCKSHUND, residing at Moombadavie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing abovementioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.
EDWARD CHAPPLE,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of March 1865, made between SHAH RAMJEE JAITHA and SHAH MEGHJEE CULLIANJEE, therein described, as of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, of the first and second part, and MANCOOVER VAGOO, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Shah Gungadass Virzbhoocundass, deceased, and THUCKER KESSOWJEE JIWJEE, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, of the third part, will be sold by Public Auction, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Company, of Bombay, Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of May 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the properties hereinafter described:—

*First*y.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground whereof Khojah Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy is Fazendar, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Oomercarry Bengalpoora Row, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and bounded as follows; to wit, towards the East side thereof by the said Oomercarry Bengalpoora Row, on or towards the West side thereof by another Oomercarry Bengalpoora Row, on or towards the North side thereof by the Bengalpoora Mosque, and on or towards the South side thereof by the property of Dadoo Meya Penkur, and which said ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards, be the same little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. BENNETT and Company, at their Auction Room, in Forbes Street, Bombay.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

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28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

NOTICE.—MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the above Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Forbes Street, to Ash Lane, Rampart Row.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), held at No. 2, Forbes Street, at 5 P. M., on TUESDAY, 1st May 1866, H. B. Macculloch, Esquire, in the Chair, when the following Resolutions were carried:—
Resolved,—That the proceedings of the last Meeting be confirmed.
I. It was proposed by Ghellabhoy Padumsey, and seconded by Sewjee Welljee,—"That W. H. Crawford, Esquire, be appointed a Director."
II. It was proposed by C. S. Craig, Esquire, and seconded by H. Wilson, Esquire—"That A. C. Gumpert, Esquire, be appointed a Director."
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

CALENDAR—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	...	... 8th 2h. 33m. A.M.
New M on, Monday	...	...14th 7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter, Monday	...	...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday	...	...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Guns.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	3	Day breaks at 4-57 A.M.	5 32	6 21	0 42	0 59	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7-0 P.M.	5 32	6 21	1 17	1 35	
Sat.	5	Venus sets at 7-40 P.M.	5 31	6 22	1 53	2 15	
Sun.	6	Rogation Sunday.	5 31	6 22	2 36	2 58	
Mon.	7	Moon passes 3° 16' N. of Jupiter at 9-38 A.M.	5 30	6 22	3 23	3 49	
Tues.	8	Moon last Quarter at 2-33 A.M.	5 30	6 23	4 22	4 54	
Wed.	9	Mars in Perihelion at 10-37 P.M.	5 29	6 23	5 31	6 9	

1st May 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 3s. 2.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	April 27
AGRA	April 21	LAHORE	April 21
ALLAHABAD	April 21	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	April 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	April 27
BANDA ACHEH	April 9	MALTA	April 13
CALCUTTA	April 21	MEERUT	April 27
CAPE	April 7	MOTACAMUND	April 26
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 25
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	April 7
DELHI	April 28	PERSIAN GULF	April 18
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 18
HONGKONG	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

THOSE of our readers who are schoolmasters, and many others who have been schoolboys, will not have failed to notice the "barring out" which the Bengal papers announce. It seems that the boys of the two upper classes in the Principal Government School in Calcutta had, or thought they had, ground of complaint against the head master. The School is what is called a College School, which in India generally means, that it is a school carried on in the same building with a College, and that the Principal of the College is the direct superior of the head of the School. It was natural, therefore, that their grievance should be made the subject of appeal to the Principal of the College. But nothing, it would seem, came of the appeal. The aggrieved determined upon the Bengallee equivalent of a "barring-out," which was conducted in this wise, and with these results. The two classes concerned staid away from School on a certain day, and hired "loafers" to waylay and beat their master. By some mistake on the part of the mercenaries, the master escaped the kindness intended him. The conspirators, on going the next day, as usual, to the School, were informed by the head master, we are told, "that no one concerned in the disturbance would be admitted without paying a fine of five rupees each. This was the signal for a general row." Nothing but the Queen's Bengallee-English was injured, apparently, but the head master had to go home under an escort of police. The occurrence altogether reminds one of the state of things as they existed in the old Bengal Army. The disturbance would never have arisen, as it did, and never would have been met, as it was, unless both teachers and taught, superiors and inferiors, regarded "insubordination" as one of the most venial of offences. We have not the least doubt, either, that even if the head master had thought a fine of five rupees too little for the gravity of the occasion, he would also have remembered that his own superiors were quite as likely to think and say that it was too much. The whole thing is only possible under an administration which does not know how to trust its subordinates, which is so confident they must be without either common sense or common honesty, that it gives them power for nothing and takes their word for nothing. Such an administration may be civil or military, or what it will, but of its policy there cannot be but one issue. It sows the wind: it must reap the whirlwind.

While the inference is irresistible that the little occurrence is index of a great blot in the Bengal-mode of managing things in general, and while something is due in the affair to the character of the natives of Bengal Proper, who are an exceptional race in India, and, like country "tats," have all the viciousness of excessive feebleness, we think there is some room left for remarks on educational principles. The "mutiny in the Hindoo School," as one of the papers calls it, is, we think, a sign of a coming difficulty to the working of Government education in this country, a difficulty which may easily be avoided, but which, not avoided, will not be easily got over. This difficulty is, that the Indian Universities may eventually become so many centres of political disaffection, as some, almost all, Universities on the Continent of Europe have, in their time, been.

The last number of the *Bombay Saturday Review

I would not have troubled you with this letter if I stood alone in the views herein expressed, but many of my friends hold the same; and my card will show that I belong to a class that looks forward to benefit much by the educational movements in question. In that account we, to a certain extent, have a right to know a little more than we do at present, to enable us to decide soon which side to choose; for our limited means will prevent us from supporting both movements, however worthy they may be.

Bombay, 1st May. UNION.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG BOMBAY.

A GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is with the deepest regret I hold my pen, to illustrate a pathetic and sympathizing circumstance occurred on Sunday last out of Fort, exactly at 12 o'clock in the noon, and I lay it in the ink with a shocking and trembling hand and heart, and I hope that you will not object to insert these few lines in a column of your valuable journal.

A slight quarrel ensued between a Hindoo and a Khojah, the former was severely injured by the latter, and fractured the forefinger of his right arm. No sooner did the brutal Khojah fulfill his evil intentions than tried to escape, but he was soon followed by the former who ran after him, pouring forth loud and piteous cries from his mouth and called out 'sepoy!' 'sepoy!' for upwards of ten or twelve times, but none appeared. The devilish Khojah not being overtaken by the poor Hindoo, who was entirely swallowed up in a fathomless sea of surging pain, has disappeared instantaneously, turning to a cross lane, while the poor Hindoo returned within a space of few minutes to the very spot and stepped to and fro like a man under the influence of the moon. What doubt is there of his being so when he did not receive any help from the Police? His turbulent and terrifying sighs so much affected the inmates of the houses situate thereon and the passers by, that the former peeped through their windows delighting on observing the *Tamáshá*, while the latter surrounded the poor Hindoo, who asked some aid from them. In the meanwhile, a Hindoo bone setter near Allabag, took him to his house, applied some medicine, and relieved the poor of his goading pain to a great degree. *Mirabile dictu* that not a single police sepoy was to be found on that spot or near it, though being a thoroughfare, and which is distinguished by the name of 'Bottlewalla's Road.'" Now, what and how should we judge of the mal-administration of the Municipality and the Commissioners at large, who are purposely appointed, *pro bono publico*. Had there been one of the Commissioners in the place of that poor Hindoo, would he not have had the Khojah apprehended, and given him to the custody of police, chastised him to his satisfaction, and returned like for like. It would be better had there been no Municipality, in the British Government, than there the grievances of the poor are seldom redressed.

Mr. Editor, this is the third time I am obliged to thrust my head in the public through your valuable journal, as the Municipal Commissioners have kept and keep everything *subsilentio*.

BETA.

Bombay, 29th April.

SIND.

A DESERTED CHILD.—During the whole of our long sojourn in Kurrachee we have never heard of a more painful case than the one which is just come to our knowledge; a European child some twelve years old, the son of a pensioned soldier, has been deserted by his father, and left to shift for himself. The unnatural parent's name is Brough which belonged to the 98th Regiment, he was discharged after a service of some seventeen years in India, and with full time in, on a pension of eight pence a day; addicted to drink, he could not obtain employment, and finding his boy an encumbrance, he absconded. We are told that young Brough not many long ago was considered the most promising child in the school which he attended; he is now clothed in rags, has for his play-mates the native scape-graces of the Cunnyngham market, and gets his food as best he can. There is no institution in the place or throughout the Presidency that will receive the friendless boy, of course would not undertake the expense and responsibility of bringing him up, and therefore must the poor little fellow be allowed to go on in his present course of life, until death terminates his sufferings. Better far had the child been a heathen, for then, the people would have found him that relief which it would be in vain for them to seek among the followers of Christ.—*Our Paper, April 27.*

BENGAL.

TRANSMISSION OF FREIGHT OVERLAND.—We see that the enterprising firm of Messrs. Atkinson, Tillon and Co. have issued a Circular to their constituents and others, regarding the advantages of transmitting goods overland. The arrangements the firm has made for the purpose, in sending Manchester and other valuable European merchandise to this country as compared with sailing ships round the Cape. The saving in interest and insurance will be found to more than set off the additional cost of freight, and the firm has agents in Liverpool (Messrs. Reynold, Man and Co., 17 James' Street), who will arrange terms which it is intended to be as low as possible, grant thorough Bills of Lading, and afford every information. The steamer *Mula* will leave Suez for Calcutta on the 25th May, and telegraphic intimation will be in time to allow for arrangements to be made with the agents, and they will have the goods in Calcutta by the middle or end of June. Sharp work. We wish Messrs. Atkinson, Tillon and Co. success in their undertaking, and hope it will flourish under their management.—*Hurkaru, April 26.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are sorry to hear that opthalmia is raging among the women and children of the troops in this station. No fewer than 19 of the former, and 17 of the latter, are, it is said, under treatment for this disease.—*Mofussilite, April 27.*

CABUL NEWS UP TO THE 16TH INSTANT.—One thousand men and four guns left Cabul on the 15th, *en route* for Ghuznee, to support the besieging force there.

On the 17th April, the Ameer's force at Candahar had not advanced, but a detachment was expected to march the next day to Karez Háji Ayéz, one march from Deh Khojah, on the road to Cabul.

The arrogance of Sirdar Mohammed Azim Khan at Cabul, is alienating the people, and Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan is said to be beginning to despair of success.

The greatest distress prevails for want of provisions.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 25.*

CABOOL.

CABUL (*dated Peshawur, 16th April*).—The Ameer, accompanied by Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Heerat, Meer Afzul Khan, Ghoolam Mahyooddeen Khan, and various other Sirdars of Candahar, moved from the latter station for Cabul on the 20th March, with a view to make an attack on it. He has with him eight thousand battalions of infantry, twenty thousand cavalry, and twenty-five cannons. The governorship of Heerat has been made over by the Ameer to Nowroz Khan, son of Saadut Khan Sanund. It is also reported that Sirdars Shumsoodeen Khan and Nash Ghoolam Jan with two battalions, 4 cannons, and two thousand cavalry, have marched from Candahar to make an attack on Ghiznee, and as they reached the destined station, they were encountered by Sirdar Sheredil Khan and General Daood Shah, who, with a force of two battalions, 4 cannons, and a few hundred sowars had previously occupied a place outside the city of Ghiznee with a view of giving battle. A hand conflict took place between both parties, the consequence being that Shumsoodeen Khan was defeated and obliged to flee to Cabul. The loss on both sides was but trifling, and did not exceed 60 or 70 persons killed and wounded. It is now said that being enraged by this defeat, Sirdars Azim Khan and Abdoollah man Khan intend to make an attack on Ghiznee personally to remedy the shame and bad name they sustained in the late battle. Azim Khan had lately discharged all his *Sowars* of the *Uzbek* tribe who are famous for their warlike attitude. He is now very sorry to have separated this race noted for his bravery and skill in action. The Ameer has addressed Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan a letter, satisfying him that he will be in Ghiznee in only a day or two and that he should collect as much of the implements of war, money, &c., as possible. The Sirdar has accordingly borrowed rupees one lakh and twenty-four thousand from his friends and wealthy merchants, and with 32 cannons and a large force is waiting the arrival of the Ameer to join him in his attack on Cabul. Besides the force of Futteh Mahomed Khan, twenty thousand Ally Khanees are ready to assist the Ameer and take a part with him in the ensuing campaign. In addition to this large force, all the villagers and hillmen offer their services to the Ameer when he arrives at Ghiznee, so that evidently a very large number of fighting men will gather around him, all earnestly and zealously wishing to take a revenge on the usurpers of the throne of Cabul. —*Mofussilite, April 27.*

LAHORE, 18*th* April.—I hear from a reliable source that a battle was fought between the Russians and the Army of the King of Bokhara, at a place named Jazeel. The Bokhara Army is said to have lost a large number in killed and wounded, and were obliged to retreat to Sumer Kund, and had to abandon their guns. It is also reported that a banner has since been erected by the Shah of Bokhara in the name of their prophet Mahomed, on which the people are now gathering from all directions, in order to make battle with Russians a religious one. The number of men who have now joined the Shah, is estimated to amount to some seven lacs. However numerous the Mahomedan troops may be, I think it is beyond any doubt that a formidable army like that of Russia will route them all. Their next aim will be Herat and Affghanistan, as for their further movements, I leave you to decide.

The Bhawulpore territory, I learn from recent information, is assuming a peaceful air just now. The rebels Gholam Mahomed Chakee, and Moulvie Nusseroodeen, have been apprehended, and kept in close confinement, the remainder of their followers have necessarily all surrendered themselves to the young Raja. All business of this state is now managed by the Minister Nizam Khan and the Native Agent. The Government have directed the turbulent subjects of the state to refer to the Chief Minister on all matters relating to their grievances, or be to *punchayet* from their own territory. Should this system, however, fail to accomplish their object, the interference of a foreign agency would in such cases be considered necessary.—*Id.*

THE FORGED OUDH DESPATCH AGAIN.

(From the Friend of India, April 26.)

The Press newspaper has replied to our remarks on what is called the forged Oudh despatch in terms which are happily rare in English journals. The forged despatch, or a document of the same import, was reported to the Oudh Government as in the possession of the Talookdars' Association before it appeared in *The Press*. We are willing to believe that *The Press* when it asserts that it got the fabrication from Calcutta, but this only proves that there must be some person there who communicated with both *The Press* and the Talookdars' Association. We are still in possession of it about the same time. No one will suspect Colonel Durand of being unfavourable to the Talookdars and to Lord Canning's policy, but he failed to discover the culprit in the Foreign Office. The sting of the fabricated paper consisted in the words—"a revision of the sunnuds becomes necessary." There is nothing in the remarks of *The Press*, when it shifts its ground, as to its accusations against Sir John Lawrence's respectable family reached his present deviation from the office of a peon owing to his ability and uprightness, which are rare virtues in Bootan. The Paro Chief has always been friendly, but the ultimate cause by which supported the cause of peace and, since the guns are given up at last, it is likely that the old Tongso chief is satisfied with his share of the black mail. Our surveyors are not busily mapping out the new boundary which will include about sixty miles of the Thibet frontier between the Teesta and Juldakha. This will greatly extend the British territory of Darjeeling, and will enable us to trade directly with Thibet without, as in the North-West, piercing the hills to a great distance. Our military post will be established on the best site to the north of Buxa castle, and a fair will be held at Buxa every year when the Bhootea come to meet the Lepchas and other hill people. Previous arrangements Mr. Beadon has still a year left to do a little at least to atone for the series of mistakes, alike expensive and humiliating by which during the last two years his management of the north-eastern frontier has been characterized.

DONKEY-RIDING ON PARNASSUS.

(From the Saturday Review, March 31.)

IT has been calculated that, at some period or other of their lives, most men and all women have been guilty of the crime of writing indifferent poetry. Young barristers and attorneys' clerks, and a few other favoured persons, have been perhaps an exception to the rule, and have passed a dry, chippy, verseless youth. But the majority of the human race have at one time or another, without riding upon Parnassus, and have exhausted the ordinary commonplaces and rhymes about despair, and broken hearts, and early graves. The consequence is that the effect of the sprouting of the juvenile affections on the male portion of our species is to make them preternaturally gloomy. They have really themselves to blame, for they are not taking the young poet's part when they are of impossible and unattainable objects. Either it is a married cousin twice their age, or it is their tutor's chubbiest daughter, or it is the Miss Smiths of the Rectory, or it is somebody else's sister, or it is somebody else's wife. Then every one of them falls over head and ears in love, and every Sunday during the holidays from a distant pew in church. They have long been acquainted with what Horace and Ovid and Lempriere's Dictionary have to say about the terrible and withering effects of love, and now at last they are introduced to it in reality. And they find the passion quite as harrowing as they had expected. Their eyes are remarkably like the eyes of Venus, and those of all the heroes of whom they have read. Swimming the Hellespont an finding Hero waiting on the other side was a much easier affair than undergrinding the sharp edge of razors to decorate and innocent young singed dring divine service, or summoning up courage to tell the gay and unconscious married cousin all the torments she has inflicted, with the hazard of being answered by a contemptuous box on the ear, heartless enough to laugh when she is told. Placed in this sad predicament, between emotion on the one side and the fear of being considered conventionally on the other, the juvenile lover believes very naturally that Destiny has marked him for her victim. Under such circumstances, he feels that Horace and Ovid and Sappho and Byron have talked over the subject in proper guise to be quoted. They wrote poetry when they were in love, and the only thing to be done is to follow the example. The chief difficulty is, that poetry, it would appear, is not invincible obstacles, but when the cruel being who is the cause of all has been described as light-hearted and careless, and her victim as hopelessly blighted, almost all has been said better than a man can say it himself on the rocks and the daffodils have in turn been informed of her behaviour scarcely anybody is kit except young men, and it is impossible to keep up a flirtation during literary company with, and exclusively addressing oneself to the moon. Shelley and Byron could not have written their poems; and although the juvenile lover terminates his donkey-ride on Parnassus, and returns to cricket and foot-ball with a feeling of concealed indignation at the world in general, which chiefly vents on his donkey. Young poetesses are more prolific and more patient than the young poets in this respect. Like the lacer, they are born with the poetical temperament, although it is not produced, as in the case of the male juvenile, by unrequited affection. With the young lady, the gloom, generally speaking, is the consequence of early dissipations. Balls and dinner parties and evening parties are a very frying set. They have a way of goading the young soul into a frenzy, and making life seem very hateful and meaningless. Then what with novels and Pinnock's dates, and scales, and posture lessons, and the continual strain kept up on the mind by the necessity of appearing to think and despising the shams on the existence would be altogether intolerable if it were not for the consolations of religion and of poetry. There will, at all events, be no governesses in heaven; pianofortes will be places to be avoided as the abode of shrieking wild beasts, extinguished when time itself shall be no more. The youthful poete s turns her attention; therefore, to poetical reflections, on what will happen to her when she is no ought. She will have wings, and perhaps a lute; and when she turns over in her mind all the things that rhyme with wings and lutes, and remembers that wings and lutes have been exhausted for ages, she is plunged into a state of despair. She feels that, come what may in the shape of French verbs, she is rich indeed. And accordingly heaven plays to the young poetess a part which is very disproportionate to the affection play to the young poet. It is obvious from the nature of the subject, that she can continue patiently much longer at it. Some authoresses never use up the topic at all. They go on all their lives to be writing about what may, without irreverence, be termed the lute-and-wing school of feminine poetry. The occupation is by no means in the highest degree intellectual, and certainly much better for the head and heart to write about real angels than, like juvenile authors, to be scribbling about female angels in the pages of the annuals; but the latter pastime, the former is a noble and invigorating exercise; and youthful poetesses who are in the lute-and-wing line make up in high moral tone and in piety what they want in vigour and originality.

The next stage in the history of versification is less natural, but a little more artistic. The young donkey-rider has learnt to appreciate the literary pleasures of metrical composition. He has taught himself to admire the feats in metre and in rhythm accomplished by all the great poets whom he observes cavorting over Parnassus, and he does not see why his Pegasus should not perform the same. Henceforward he trots out his animal for the sake of making it jump, and not simply with a view of occupying himself as a blighted being capable of doing nothing else. He tries, one after the other, all the fancies which others before him have taken, and contrives somehow or other to shamble over most of them with more or less satisfaction to himself. Minds begin by being receptive and impressionable long before they are productive or original, and as philosophy is said to commence in wonder, poetry-making starts in admiration. The first step is to reproduce the poetical echoes that have been picked up from reading the poetry of bigger men. A large number of great sentimentalists are remarkable for a characteristic mannerism of their own. They have a peculiar trick and swing and rhythm which reappears time after time in their various literary achievements. Sir Walter Scott is one of these. We do not suppose that Sir C. Wood would apply for his successor the rule he has laid down for subordinate officials.

The demi-official letters do no credit to Sir John Lawrence or Mr. Beadon. It is clear that the policy which resulted in such disgrace and loss of life was as much that of Sir John Lawrence as of Sir C. Wood's, for not only did he all along oppose the punishment of the Bhootias and even the temporary seizure of any part of it except the deadly Dooars but on 16th June 1865 we find the Governor General in Council writing officially to the Government of India to evade Bhootan in the cold season—"We are well aware of your strong objections to such an expedition, and did we see any other mode of securing an honourable and speedy conclusion to the present state of things, we should, in deference to your views, refrain from urging this proposal." But the policy was equally Sir John Lawrence's, for in his private letter to Mr. Beadon which we published last week, regarding the article in the *Westminster Review*, his Excellency says, that he would not only not have prevented Mr. Eden's mission if he could, but he had no wish to cast blame on the envoy further than this—that he should have come back from Paro, or even before. The truth is that, while Sir Hugh Rose and Sir R. Napier, in common with every soldier and Englishman in India, could not use terms strong enough to express their contempt for Mr. Eden after his conduct at Poonakha, John Lawrence could see his mild rebuke of the envoy to the fact that he pushed on from Paro. Mr. Eden's inexpiable offence does not lie in that—there Mr. Beadon is right—but in behaving at Poonakha, when he treated it in a manner directly opposite to the opposite of his courageous conduct, as described by himself, in the snowy passes and during his "friendly" imprisonment by the Bhootias at Dewangiri. Neither of the Bhootan Blue-books has published the minutes of the late Commander-in-Chief and military member of Council. Had Sir John Lawrence grounded his mild condemnation of Mr. Eden, as they did, on his real offence and not on his pushing on from Paro, he and his high office would have escaped the humiliation of receiving a despatch couched in terms of the most curt supercilliousness.

From first to last the Bhootan mission and war were the work of Mr. Beadon and Mr. Eden. The ambition of the latter, after his little mission to Sikkim, was natural and even laudable if his courage had not failed at the first sign of affairs. The eager support of the former is equally explicable. All through these demi-official letters we find the Lieutenant-Governor encouraging Mr. Eden, as he was bound to do, and soothing the Government of India when it began to repent of having so readily gratified the wish of the Bengal Government for a mission and a war on its own account at the expense of the empire. But like Mr. Eden at the last, Mr. Beadon's courage gave way where it was most required, and then amateur diplomacy landed the country in a serious loss of life, money and honour. First of all the Lieutenant Governor advised Sir John Lawrence to offer the Bhootees the same terms after eighteen months' insolence as at the beginning. When, after three months' delay, it had swallowed this pill and the treaty was about to be made, on 8th November last, he advised Government to give the Bhootees an instalment of the black mail *before* the guns were surrendered and received the reply which affords the only glimpse of dignity A little throughout these most painful papers—"It does not appear to the Governor General in Council expedient to commence any relations with the Bhootan Government by giving them an advance of money." And when the treaty was concluded Mr. Beadon declared in a tone of triumph which public opinion had not had time, on 20th November last, to mollify—"the success of the British Government has been fully vindicated and sustained, ample reparation and apology have been exacted from the Bhootanese Government for past aggression and insults, and arrangements have been made which hold out abundant promise of peace and security, and of a good understanding with Bhootan for the future." This was the "ample reparation"—Two days after the Deb Rajah had apologised to Mr. Eden for the insults England had received in his person, the Dhurm Rajah, who is the real head of the state, told the Governor General that the disgraceful treaty had been signed with Mr. Eden's consent—"we joked and made merry with him in a friendly manner, we never insulted Mr. Eden, although on his return he reported that he had been insulted; we did not extort any document from him by force." At the same time the Tongso Penlow refused to be a party to any treaty. We do not wonder at the inability of the Bhootan people to understand the dignity of the Viceroy. It knew the East India Company to which its letters more than once alluded. Research on the part of the people of this stretching power of Queen Victoria to whom some of its letters are addressed. But who is the Governor General? He evidently is, in Bhootan eyes—and in this business he has conducted himself as if he were—the Tsi of Jungpen or even little better than a Zinkaff. The durbar so far ignored him that Sir John Lawrence had to assure the Dhurm Rajah—"as the Viceroy and representative of Her Majesty in India, full authority is vested in me to act and decide in regard to the affairs of Bhootan." Such a phrase is unknown in the East, in which the Viceroy of India, from the contempt, thrown on his office by the Secretary of State and his own want of a foreign policy, is depreciated throughout Central Asia, as we have been told by many travellers, the residence of scattered Englishmen, occasionally living amongst, but distinct from, them.

One of the most melancholy schemes in this subject is that of colonising parts of India with labourers from the poorer districts of England. There are thousands of labourers in the agricultural districts of England who are in a state of misery whose whole life is a mere struggle for existence. Some portions of Central India are said to be not incompatible, in point of climate, with health to hardy European colonists and with good soil and other resources, generally adapted to grazing and sheep farming, and the breeding of horses and cattle.

According to Mr. Temple's last report, cattle are imported into, and not exported from, the Central Provinces. But at present Central India can scarcely supply the wants of its own population; and, moreover, it can hardly be expected that India can offer sufficient inducements to emigrant labourer so long as there are so many other colonies which approximate more to the conditions of English life, without the evil one of poverty. Nevertheless the conscientious attempt to grapple with a question which, if it does not bring about a solution of these difficulties, and it is a problem well worthy the consideration of social politicians.

THE LAST OF Mr. BEADON'S LITTLE WAR.

(From the Friend of India, April 26.)

WE regret the publication of the further papers relating to Bhootan, and we doubt the wisdom of Sir Charles Wood's order that, in the case of difficult and hazardous missions, demi-official or private letters ought generally to be published. The only case in which it is undoubtedly desirable that this should be done, is when envoys prefer dishonour to duty and resort to disingenuous interpretations of their instructions. Such instances are fortunately so rare in English history that it is absurd to lay down a general rule to meet a possible exception, especially when that rule is opposed alike to precedent and to public policy. The result will be that the Foreign Secretary or the carrying out of a vigorous foreign policy is ever again to be seen in India, the agents employed will be selected for their fondness to write superior they will be hampered with all the formality and comparative reticence which characterise official communications. If ever a time comes when England shall be horribly circumstanced in Central Asia, our envoys will be debarred from sending those private letters which, as in Mr. Eden's case, tell more regarding the situation of affairs, and show better the fitness or unfitness of the writers for their office, than the most elaborate despatches could do. Had Sir C. Wood's order been directed to the abuse of demi-official correspondence, the Government of India would have had a reason for the graft, whether or not one has been, in this respect, so great an offender as himself. The "white mutiny" was really caused by the ministry at home who in despatches left the responsibility to Lord Canning, while in private letters they intimated that he act contrary to his own opinions and those of Lord Clyde. The late Secretary of State for India was in the habit, when his despatches contained him in a tight corner, of sending out despatches which he disliked, of nullifying them by demi-official letters to the Viceroy. Lord Canning has been heard to complain very bitterly of this. We do not suppose that Sir C. Wood would apply for his successor the rule he has laid down for subordinate officials.

The demi-official letters do no credit to Sir John Lawrence or Mr. Beadon. It is clear that the policy which resulted in such disgrace and loss of life was as much that of Sir John Lawrence as of Sir C. Wood's, for not only did he all along oppose the punishment of the Bhootias and even the temporary seizure of any part of it except the deadly Dooars but on 16th June 1865 we find the Governor General in Council writing officially to the Government of India to evade Bhootan in the cold season—"We are well aware of your strong objections to such an expedition, and did we see any other mode of securing an honourable and speedy conclusion to the present state of things, we should, in deference to your views, refrain from urging this proposal." But the policy was equally Sir John Lawrence's, for in his private letter to Mr. Beadon which we published last week, regarding the article in the *Westminster Review*, his Excellency says, that he would not only not have prevented Mr. Eden's mission if he could, but he had no wish to cast blame on the envoy further than this—that he should have come back from Paro, or even before. The truth is that, while Sir Hugh Rose and Sir R. Napier, in common with every soldier and Englishman in India, could not use terms strong enough to express their contempt for Mr. Eden after his conduct at Poonakha, John Lawrence could see his mild rebuke of the envoy to the fact that he pushed on from Paro. Mr. Eden's inexpiable offence does not lie in that—there Mr. Beadon is right—but in behaving at Poonakha, when he treated it in a manner directly opposite to the opposite of his courageous conduct, as described by himself, in the snowy passes and during his "friendly" imprisonment by the Bhootias at Dewangiri. Neither of the Bhootan Blue-books has published the minutes of the late Commander-in-Chief and military member of Council. Had Sir John Lawrence grounded his mild condemnation of Mr. Eden, as they did, on his real offence and not on his pushing on from Paro, he and his high office would have escaped the humiliation of receiving a despatch couched in terms of the most curt supercilliousness.

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According to Mr. Temple's last report, cattle are imported into, and not exported from, the Central Provinces. But at present Central India can scarcely supply the wants of its own population; and, moreover, it can hardly be expected that India can offer sufficient inducements to emigrant labourer so long as there are so many other colonies which approximate more to the conditions of English life, without the evil one of poverty. Nevertheless the conscientious attempt to grapple with a question which, if it does not bring about a solution of these difficulties, and it is a problem well worthy the consideration of social politicians.

EUROPEAN COLONISATION.

(From the Indian Daily News, April 26.)

THE colonisation of India by Europeans has found many advocates as well as opponents. We will notice briefly some of the projects advanced for its furtherance, taking the latest first.

Some time ago, several of our contemporaries deplored the departure from the country of so many of our time-expired soldiers. It was urged, truly enough, that these men were permitted to return to England at a great cost to the State; that they could be replaced by the same number of recruits; nor would the recruits be as efficient for the protection of the country as men already in India, and finally, and most forcibly argued that there are many places in India in which these men might be located with advantage to themselves and the country. By grasses and land they could be induced to settle in Northern India, in which there are many places where the climate would not be unfavourable to colonisation by Europeans, and that we should have in them a body of men, who, in the event of a mutiny, would form a reserve of defence in future emergencies. It was assumed that by gifts of land, and by the labour of themselves and their families, they would be able to maintain a position of comfort and independence that they could never expect to attain at home, after having broken off all connections, and having to begin a competitive life amidst adventurous millions of their countrymen. The difficulty is not only in the climate. It is not that the soldier is afraid of work, but he does not yet see that his labour secures for him the comforts which he might have to receive. He would not be content to labour for mere subsistance, as the great bulk of the labourers of India do. He would expect a return that would give him a higher social position. Further, he could attain to none, however desirable such colonization may be, we fear it is not yet practicable; although in the changes which India is undergoing, that time may not be distant when a certain amount of European colonisation may be possible.

Some writers have urged this system as being not the disadvantageous to the people of India, as a political measure. They say that the presence of Anglo-Saxon energy, skill, and civilisation could not fail to impress itself more firmly upon the people of India by living in immediate contact with them, than by the occasional residence of scattered Englishmen, occasionally living amongst, but distinct from, them.

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SUPERIOR INFORMATION.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for April.)

I WAS once spinning a bait for pike in a small but well-stocked river in Northamptonshire, and I had just taken the bait-fish in my hand to adjust the hooks, when a friend who considered me learned in matters of sporting and natural history, suddenly asked me, "Do you know those little black things floating on the water, shooting about in circles, the size of a split pea, there by the side of the stream?" "Those are *Gyrinus Natator*," I replied.

For my own part, I had not the faintest notion at that time, what the creatures were called. I have of course taken pains to find out before venturing to write the words, but I am pre-occupied with what I was thinking of the bait, and whether it was any good trying that hole down by the little waterfall where I had a shady sort of a run, rather than the one in the sunshine. "Oh, those are little black things that float on the water."

"*Think* you!" said he. It occurred to him, perhaps, that he might tell me as much when he pretended to question. And yet, in my abstraction, I no doubt fancied that I had fully satisfied him. The "little black things" are common enough, and I had conveyed to him that they were no curiosities. But I did not strike me, as I have since thought, that the oracle had not spoken the expected words of wisdom, and that my superior information must have appeared to him unduly reticent.

This, indeed, is a very simple occurrence, but I have caught myself telling it often as a good tale, as the sort of thing a man mentions at his own expense with a fair conviction that it will tell to his credit as a funny exception to his general accuracy and information.

People all over the world have certainly a tendency to follow something like the Pharisee in the matter of superior information. Very clever people are constantly committing themselves by the perfect naïveté with which they point out and explain to some accomplished man, who has given his whole heart, and most of his life to law, theology, or the classics, will often go for information on a matter of horsefleah or farming to some new pretender who happens to have received a training in the right technical phrases. A man or a child may pass for an adept without much apprenticeship. Let him assert himself pretty loudly, and he will soon find numbers ready to take the appearance of a very gaudy barn-door cock; he was in the habit of strutting and crowing his challenges all day; but I regret to add that, when at last they were answered, when a neighbouring farm-yard had come up the side of the hill, he fled in the most disreputable manner, before the very faces of his hens. He had not a ha'porth of the black he boasted of. But he was not quite so much wanting enough, no doubt, but frequently he is some little fool to whom accident has given a character for proficiency. One would think that this latter personage could only retain his ascendancy amongst the very lowest of the very loving; *i. e.*, with the unsophisticated, or in the bosom of his family. These of course, one might imagine, would be more content with a superficial knowledge of the fallibility of their god. But the strange thing is, that wise men are so often contented to seek their information from this typical figurehead.

What I mean to say is this, that not only is a man who has the credit for being an adept looked upon from all quarters with a wonderful respect, but that he also it does not seem to be a particularly difficult matter to obtain that credit. In the instance which I have given of the *Gyrinus Natator*, I humbly consider that I argued nothing to myself on the tricks of composition present as I have since, and, besides, the oracle was busy and pre-occupied. There would have been nothing ludicrous in the response but for the expectation of its infallibility. But how I enjoy seeing a thoroughly-educated person floored! And after some acquaintance, I think that a mere pretender to be a judge in wine is the finest and the fairest game of all. There we have a man who, of course, he seeks to convince you of his superior information! He scans his bluster about his knowledge. He covers the glass with both his hands, and sniffs the aroma when the wine is supposed to be poured out. He holds the wine-bibber between his finger and thumb, sloping the glass a little, and looks intently upon what he conceives to be an oily rich-ness running down the sides of the glass. If it does not, he pronounces on the vintage or the bin, as the case may be. He tells you that it is very fine wine indeed; that it ought to be drunk, however, as there is a good deal of it, he believes, and it would be a sin to let it go over. This and all the rest of it, which we know so well by heart, he says and does. Alas! for his superior information; for you, suspecting that he was an impostor, gave him a bottle out of the cask of something rather tawny. A little circumstance once occurred within my own knowledge, which is, perhaps, worth setting down here. Some gentlemen, who had been dining at my house, one evening, at any rate who had met together very many times on business, determined, as such gentlemen do determine, to solace their anxieties with a dinner. This dinner was to be given at some first-rate hotel, either in Manchester or Liverpool, I believe. Well, as the dinner was to be dainty and the wines "curious," the original business committee, with yet other committees under, grouped themselves, which should have power to choose two able and experienced men given to a familiarity with French dishes, but, above and beyond all, connoisseurs in wine. As far as the wine dinner went, I understand that they got on tolerably well—possibly their only business here consisted in approving the elaborate *carte* sent them by the cook; but the wine was a more solemn matter. A great responsibility rested on them. With champagne, of course, they were at home, and as the brand was a sufficient guide. Neither did they at all commit themselves in the matter of claret. Lafitte'd a heavy one carried them through. But with port wine they found some difficulty, and their opinions were divided. It grew dark as they argued about the wine, and candles were brought, and were left alone in the room at last with port and sherry; and when at length the time came for these superiorly-informed beings, these, in fact, the committee, to proceed to test which they had chosen out of so many samples, lo! and behold! it was *brown sherry*.

Now, I wonder if I may say, without disrespect to the clergy, that it is very seldom that we obtain from the pulpit the information which I desire. That information ought to be superior, because it commonly comes from educated gentlemen, and always from those who are supposed to have made its subject their special study. Sometimes it *is* superior; it is better than one's own, I mean; it is as good as the pages of a book. It is a common and a hateful fault; it is a silly and a disreputable fashion, which prevails in the clergy of these kingdoms. With the exception perhaps of the bar, there is no profession whose members are so well informed as those of the clerical set, yet how frequently is one ashamed of the sermon, and indirectly of the clergyman who preaches it! Very often his superior information is taken wholesale and word for word from commentaries. Perhaps he would not have known by only steals the skeleton and the thoughts; sometimes he borrows a friend's lucubrations, and, in that way, very possibly gives us the benefit of the thoughts twice stolen. But I am very seriously afraid that the most common practice is to contrive by some means to do without any thoughts at all. This is a pity and distressing. It is pretentious and unfair, and is an abuse of confidence. Why should we dress himself up in a silk gown and walk solemnly along an aisle, and slowly up some steps, conducted by another man with a red collar and a blue staff with gilding at the top, when he has got nothing to say. The public have been saying their prayers, and are quite contented to let well alone; they are ready to leave the church with reverential thoughts and good desires; they are not exorbitant in their demands, and really don't want to trouble anybody for anything more. But when the responsible parties offer to begin again, when they tacitly assure us that there is yet another matter worth praying for, and when this other matter is ushered in with the pomp and promise mentioned above, it does seem reasonable that some effort should be made to rise above platitude, and to present something of a higher character than the most vapid platitudes. And yet there is in the depths a deeper still. However annoying it may be to have a string of unmeaning sentences forced upon you, it is much more annoying, and I think irritating, to have some ridiculous truism recommended to your understanding with as much circumstance and flow as if it were a great discovery. In polemics, or an important message from Heaven. Worst of all is that explanation which seeks to recommend itself by its condescension, which is supposed to come from a great mind to a very narrow one, and which absolutely amplifies matters in order to make them easy. Thus, I once heard with my own ears a piece of superior information which was delivered by a gentleman of education, without much trouble and self-culture. As the poetasters of the age neither display thought nor cultivation, the question naturally occurs, what can one do to the good of them? The answer is that, after all they may as well be bad poets as bad at anything else. The deficiency of vigour, of intellectual substance, and of patient cultivation which makes them worthless in one way, would make them equally unavailable in other walks of life. They may as well write feeble poems as fail in business, or remain to the end of their lives unsuccessful barristers or indifferent picture-painters. They do less harm to the world as they are, and, though they are a nuisance and an annoyance, on one who cares for the welfare of his fellow-creatures would wish to see their doings put a stop to, there is no reason for putting in the Church, or in commerce, or in Parliament. As they have been born into the world, they must stand somewhere, and they can hardly take up their position in the monthly magazines and on the dusty shelves of publishers.

Perhaps, as a matter of fact, every one is better informed than his fellow upon some point, and every one therefore who can speak-or write is capable of conveying information. But let us take care that the man to whom we go is a sterling

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL:—SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 50,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH ARLES, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. FRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
RUGHUNANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
} The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.—Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOSE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent.
{ Calcutta...Henry J. Leiteh, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 12d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 40,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" " 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows :—
on purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rates may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 31st March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 20*th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislature of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, or not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On Said Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROORS OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOWEN, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Company, London, and Gisborne & Co., Bombay.)
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARNEGIE, Esq., (Messrs. Cardwell & Co., Bombay, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRANCO, Esq. (Messrs. Franco & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Argenti and Co., Bombay.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—James Lyall, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Colemore, Cunningham, Young & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
1 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s. 0¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a shorter period than 3 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 25th April 1866. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. " 4 " " 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand ... } 2s. 0d. "
Do. Scotland " ... }
Do. Ireland " ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are :—
Deposits payable on demand ... ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " " ... ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " " ... ... 5 " "
The interest on the sums of Deposits at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation," or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

શ્રી બેંક આર હીંદુથાન ચાઈના એપેાંક (લીમીટેડ)

શ્રી બાક ભક હીંદુથાન, ચાઇના, એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 102,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Cabinet Office, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Govern ment Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominadi.
James Mackintosh, Esq., late of Manchu, and late of Calcutta
John A. Magrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Consulting Counsellor of Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq. *Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the Bill of exchange purchased, to be furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay, minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.
Unless the deposit shall have been lodged Fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications address ed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Poochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 do. 3 do.
" 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight... ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " " " 2s. 0¼d. "
3 " " " 2s. 0¼d. "
2 " " " 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " " " 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1863

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* } DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. } KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS,
E. GRIEME, Esq. } Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orde rs for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum,
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865. JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange.
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £60 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland } Exchange
On Ireland } do. } 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.
on the Continent and to Europe Over- land at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charges of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be remitted in Specie, Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged at ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager—ALEX. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 month's do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 " 4 "
Do. 12 " 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance in advance in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization must be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

શ્રી હીંડયન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

કિ રજીસ્ટર્ડ પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બાંક (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE PUROSHOTUM, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 80,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charges, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at the charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આસોશ્યાએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rupees* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BERJORJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do. do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do. do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.
on the Continent. }

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charges of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes, Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by citer to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estephe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
	Medoc Chandon's Sillery—qua- lité supérieure	35
CHAMPAGNE	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	23
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims :—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour at " 18
Gueyraud ... ... " "
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows :—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	do.
Port	do.	do.
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	do.

SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES :—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do.	...	" "	" 30
SHERRY, good	...	" "	" 30
Do. pale	...	" "	" 23
Do. fine	...	" "	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...		" "	" 26
Do. a fine old Wine	...	" "	" 22
Do. a good Wine	...	" "	" 18
TENERIFFE	...	" "	" 29
BRANDY, Pale ...	...	" "	" 36
Do. do. ...	...	" "	" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	" "	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	" "	" 36
do.	...	" pts.	" 16
Noyeau	...	" "	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	" pts.	" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	" pts.	" 8
Breakfast...	...	" "	" 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Europe and India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Trades).
" POONA ... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad ... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetchuldee, ... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Brit's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents and all communications will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
1, DELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
ADVANCES.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per dos.	Rs. 90
Do. "	Do.	... 40
Do. "	a Crown	... 30
Do.	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		26
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vine Fine		37
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Cassule...		15
Do. do. Pints...		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		35
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown...		74
Old Tom, Red Seal		15
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...		26
Do. Do. Pints...		19

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual, 1st January 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex-*Himalaya*.—
A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahalumee*.
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie*.
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A handsome and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*.
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson*.
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice*.
A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.
One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to fit with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*.
Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.
A very neat English-